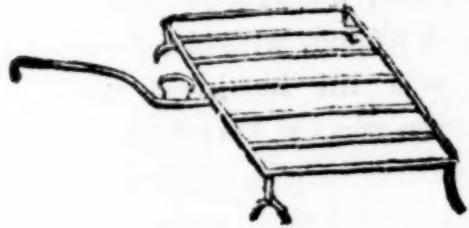


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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MY WORKS IN LANCASHIRE.

Oldham, 15. September, 1832.

1. Nothing is so easy as to get *into* Lancashire, and nothing so difficult as to get *out of it*; and I shall not now be able to take my leave of it before the 19th instant, at soonest, when I shall set forward for NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, which will be my head quarters for about a week; and then I shall push on to "MODERN ATHENS," in order to receive any payment that the people there may have to offer of that "*national debt of revenge*" which a vile newspaper fellow said that the Scotch owed me, and which he will have the mortification to see them pay me, with kindness as great as that with which I was received on the southern edge of the land of England.

2. I finished my thirteen public harangues at MANCHESTER on Tuesday, the 11th of September, on which day I made a speech in the dining-room of the Exchange, to two thousand persons, or thereabouts; whose marks of applause amply repaid me for all the insolence which the rich and tyrannical ruffians of that town had shown towards me in the years 1819 and 1826. The contrast was very striking; many of the ruffians were present; but oh, how changed was the state of things! I was now the person applauded; it was now my turn to triumph, if I had

chosen to do it; I did not choose to do it: I was content with the effect of my speech, and with exhibiting before the face of these ruffians, that those who had brought me forward upon this occasion were justified in the choice that they had made.

3. Upon this occasion, the POTTERS, of whose sneaking and foul conduct I shall have to say more by-and-by, could not for their lives let slip an opportunity of giving the people a practical proof of their spite, their folly, and their insignificance. After I had concluded my speech, RICHARD POTTER put into my hand a paper which he requested me to read to the meeting, as my voice was better adapted for the purpose than his was. It was a THREATENING LETTER addressed to Mr. Phillips's committee, devoting them to destruction of some sort or another, if they opposed my being elected for MANCHESTER. I, at first, objected to the reading of this paper, saying that I had nothing to do with it; but being further solicited, I rose, and told the meeting that at Mr. POTTER's pressing request I was about to read a paper to them, which I did; and then I observed, "This paper, gentlemen, has no name to it, and there is nobody here that can tell me who wrote it; it may have been written in earnest; it may have been written in jest; it may have been written by some person who is angry with the conduct of Mr. PHILLIPS's committee; but were we not all so well acquainted with the *great wisdom* and the *perfect honour* of the members of that committee, we might be led to suspect that they had written the paper themselves; for the very silly purpose of

" bringing it forward upon this occasion, " in order to cast obloquy on those who " do me the honour to surround me." Having said this, I returned the paper to RICHARD POTTER and went away, leaving him hacking and stammering out something, in order, I suppose, to *defend himself* against the imputation which his stupid spite had certainly excited in the minds of the people; and, I believe, *justly* excited; for I verily believe that this ill-written and ill-spelled paper, which bore evident marks of its parent, was written by himself, or by some one at his suggestion. Possibly it might have been the joint production of him, his brother THOMAS, and those two conceited prigs, SHUTTLEWORTH and BAXTER, all of whom have now herded with a common mountebank player, as will hereafter be seen.

4. On Wednesday, the 12th, I was conducted to OLDHAM by the gentlemen of my committee at MANCHESTER, who had provided two carriages-and-four for the purpose. Upon arriving at OLDHAM, and being met by the gentlemen of the committee there (having stopped on the way to address the people in OLDHAM-STREET, MANCHESTER), I was conducted to a large open space, where the people were assembled for the purpose of my addressing them, which I did. After this, we went to dinner at the Albion inn, where both committees met together with other gentlemen. On Thursday and Friday I visited the *out-towships* at noon and in the evening, and addressed the people there. On Saturday, in the evening, Mr. JOHN FIELDEN, the other candidate, who had been too ill to attend on the former days, came from TODMORDEN, to the great satisfaction and joy of the people, who assembled to receive us both on the

same spot where they had assembled to receive me on the Wednesday. The place is a sort of large open field, containing about six or seven statute acres. The weather was fair, and there was no wind. A wagon, with boards across the raves, was the hustings; and round the wagon was the very finest sight that my eyes ever beheld. Fifteen thousand men, at the lowest estimate; all as silent, and a great deal more attentive, than I have ever seen the hearers of a sermon. This was a day of business. We had to have pledges put to us; and to give our answers. Mr. FIELDEN's state of health made it necessary that I should be the spokesman in giving the answers to these pledges. The pledges together with the answers were as follows:

1. Will you endeavour to procure the immediate abolition of all our sinecure places and unmerited pensions, and the reduction of our public salaries to the American standard?

Answer.—YES.

2. Will you endeavour to get our standing army *reduced*, and, as soon as possible, a militia substituted in its stead?

Answer.—To make it unnecessary, and to discharge it.

3. Will you endeavour to annihilate our public debt on the most equitable principles which existing circumstances will admit?

Answer.—YES.

4. Will you endeavour to obtain a repeal of the taxes on malt, hops, sugar, tea, coffee, soap, and all the other common necessities of life?

Answer.—YES.

5. Will you endeavour to procure the repeal of all the taxes on *the diffusion of useful knowledge*, and also the law which deems *truth a libel*?

Answer.—To the first, to abolish all stamp duties; to the second, YES.

6. Will you endeavour to procure the abolition of the tithes, and the restoration of the church and crown lands to the public service?

Answer.—YES.

7. Will you endeavour to procure the abolition of the corn-laws, and of *banking*, trading, and all other *monopolies*?

Answer.—To the first, as soon as the taxes on malt, hops, and soap, are repealed, and the tithes abolished; to the second, YES.

8. Will you endeavour to procure the repeal of the *law of primogeniture*, and all the laws for the preservation of game?

Answer.—To the latter, YES; to the former, NO, unless with great qualifications, seeing that, amongst other consequences, it would set aside the heiress apparent to the throne.

9. Will you endeavour to procure the removal of all property qualifications from members of the Commons House, and also from those who elect them?

Answer.—YES.

10. Will you endeavour to procure an Act of Parliament which shall enable those who elect representatives in Parliament to vote by ballot, and also to shorten Parliaments to one or two years?

Answer.—YES.

11. Will you endeavour to procure an Act of Parliament which shall effectually shorten the hours of labour in all mills or factories, so as not to exceed ten hours on any day, and only eight hours on Saturdays?

Answer.—YES.

12. Will you pledge yourselves to move, or support, a motion for the adjournment of the House, every day it meets, before candle-light; or, in other words, will you insist that *no business shall be done by the House by candle-light*?

Answer.—YES.

13. Will you promise to resign your seat in Parliament, whenever a majority of your constituents shall request you so to do?

Answer.—YES.

5. With respect to the former part of

the 8. pledge, I explained to the meetings that a considerable part of the landed property of the kingdom, descended, by law, to the *youngest son*, and not to the *eldest son*; so that here the object would not be obtained; that the crown descended by the law of primogeniture, and that I was very sure that the people of OLDHAM did not mean to call upon us to make any alteration in that matter, and, in the present case, to set aside the little lady who will, if she live, be the Queen of this kingdom; that their object was, doubtless, to prevent property from being drawn together in such immense masses; that this had been occasioned by the taxes and the paper-money working together; that it was not the law of primogeniture that induced fathers to throw all their younger children upon the public to keep, but because the enormous taxation afforded them the means of such keep; and that the way to put an end to the evil which they wished to put an end to, was to *take away the taxes*.

6. With respect to the 13. pledge, I promised, not only to resign my seat at the request of a majority of the electors, but at the request of a majority of the whole of the people in the borough above twenty-one years of age, who would put their names to a paper for that purpose; that, before such a request would be made, there would naturally be the grounds of it stated to me; that I should have to reason with them upon the subject; that, for instance, if they were to desire me to vote for a repeal of the corn-laws, and to leave the malt, hop, and soap taxes, and tithes to remain as they are, I should endeavour to convince them, that, in seeking imaginary relief to three millions of people, they would inflict ruin, more or

less, on seventeen millions of people, and inflict injury on themselves at the same time; that I would not do that; and that, if they still remained unconvinced by my representations, I would then resign my seat into their hands; because, though I detested the corn-laws, I knew that it was madness to think of abolishing them, while the land was loaded, as it now is, with taxes and with tithes.

7. After we had gone through the pledges, Mr. FIELDEN addressed the meeting; told them how inconvenient it would be to him to fill the post to which they had nominated him; how painful it would be to him to be taken from his family and his affairs; how ungenial to his taste were the scenes to which they proposed to send him; and that he had consented to be put in nomination only in the expectation that his so doing might tend to secure the return of Mr. COBBETT to Parliament; that he had had solicitations from several boroughs, but that he had always refused until a solicitation came from this borough accompanied with the announcement of the intention of the borough to choose Mr. COBBETT also; and that, upon that assurance he accepted the offer. He gave his reasons for this line of conduct on his part; but these reasons it is unnecessary for me to state. To be sure, if any thing were still wanting to soothe me for the calumnies and injuries of thirty years, for viperous stings of the base BURDETT and his followers, the POTTERS and SHUTTLEWORTHS, and the like; being thus spoken of by Mr. FIELDEN, who has actually rejected the offer of several seats, would be ten thousand times more than sufficient.

8. Besides this, however, I deem Mr. FIELDEN's presence in Parliament as of

the greatest possible importance to the country. His greatness as a manufacturer; his well-known great skill and science; his great integrity and humanity; the respect which is universally borne him throughout these industrious counties; his perfect freedom from all stain and all touch of the monopolizing sharks of paper-money; these, with his conciliating manners, his extensive knowledge of all the interests of the country, and that impartiality and justice which would make him feel for the land-owner and the farmer as anxiously as for the manufacturers: these qualities and propensities, which every one would discover in him, would give to his words a weight to be hoped for in those of hardly any other man; and, in making choice of him, the borough of OLDHAM has done itself an honour, such as it is not easy to describe.

9. In proceeding to other matters, I ought first to notice an address which was presented to me soon after my arrival, by a deputation from the POLITICAL UNION OF THE WORKING CLASSES. I will here insert the address, together with the preface to it from the *Manchester and Salford Advertiser* of this day, the 15th of September.

MR. COBBETT AT OLDHAM.

"On Thursday Mr. Cobbett went to Oldham, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception, and where he remains till this evening. He was accompanied by as many as three-and-twenty friends from Manchester, including Mr. Croft, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Joshua Fielden, (Mr. John Fielden, we regret to state, was prevented by indisposition from accompanying him) Mr. Clegg, and others. Mr. Cobbett, soon after his

" arrival, addressed the electors on some of the topics which his addresses in Manchester embraced, on the open space behind the Albion inn. After the conclusion of Mr. Cobbett's address, a large company adjourned from the field to the Albion inn, where an excellent dinner was served up. Mr. Cobbett and other gentlemen frequently addressed the company; we have only room to give the following well-judged and beautiful address from the Political Union of the Working Classes, which was presented to him after dinner:—"

Sir,—Amid the many voluntary testimonies of public approbation which a grateful country are now pouring at your feet, we also feel ourselves called upon to express our sincere thanks for the mighty efforts you have made to improve the conditions of the labouring classes.

The prosperity of a nation can only be fairly estimated by the degree of comfort and happiness enjoyed by the working portion of it.

The splendour of the court, the extravagance of the nobility, their magnificent palaces and costly furniture, their numerous retainers and ostentatious charities, are but so many proofs of bad government and unprincipled exaction, when contradistinguished with the appalling destitution and poverty of those whose ingenuity and industry have produced all.

The objects of your great political labours are worthy the patriot and the legislator; you have nearly banished apathy and ignorance from the habitations of the poor, and opened the eyes of the deceived and deluded to a just and comprehensive knowledge of their rights, as citizens, and men. You have set a tremendous machine in motion: you have excited an injured nation to demand the full restitution of their ancient privileges, while the moral effect of such a movement must be felt in the remotest corner of Europe.

Extensive as are the benefits conferred upon your country by the various talented publications produced by your pen, we entertain the

animating hope that the sphere of your usefulness will be greatly enlarged by your introduction into the reformed House of Parliament.

It is but just you should occupy the House you have so eminently contributed to erect.

Allowing ourselves to judge of your future exertions, by your previous successful endeavours to emancipate your fellow-men from the shackles of ignorance and slavery, we may venture to predict, without incurring the imputation of flattery, that in you we behold the victorious champion of civil and religious liberty.

In contemplating your character and services, we are naturally led to examine your principles and opinions, and we there discover that you have avoided all idle speculations and useless theories, that you have directed your powerful mind to the root of the evil, and only advocated such remedies as are truly practicable.

Much has already been effected, and much still remains to be done. Convinced that no government can be established on a permanent foundation, which does not recognise the right of all men to assist in the choice of representatives, we beg leave to recommend to your early consideration the absolute necessity of universal suffrage, short Parliaments, and the vote by ballot, as the only sure and effectual means to avert the dangers of anarchy and confusion, and to establish the institutions of the country upon such a basis as will defy the shocks of time and circumstances.

We beg to conclude by expressing our highest esteem and admiration of your matchless talents, hoping that you may live to witness the consummation of your great exertions to the cause of true liberty, surrounded by the regards of your grateful country.

Signed, on behalf of the Union,

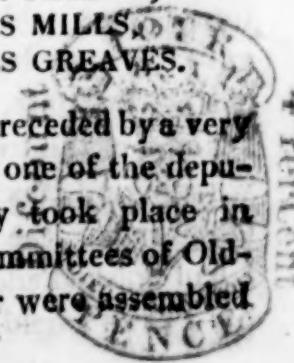
WILLIAM SPIER,

FRED. TAYLOR,

JAMES MILLS,

JAMES GREAVES.

10. This address was preceded by a very clever speech made by one of the delegation. The ceremony took place in the room where the committees of Oldham and of Manchester were assembled.



to dine, and where I had to give my answer at once upon the spot. What this answer was I cannot now recollect; but I am quite sure that it was, in point of elegance, far inferior to the address itself. I take the above from the print; but I have the original, which I shall keep as a specimen of neat handwriting, and of correct grammatical composition. And, is it men like these whom the arrogance and insolence of rank and of wealth represent as *unfit* to be intrusted with the power of choosing their representatives in Parliament? Really, when one looks at these clever men, and contemplates the penury in which they are kept by the wastefulness and stupidity of those who have heretofore had the making of the laws; when one looks at them, and reflects, that, by these stupid and arrogant and insolent law-makers, not only are these men deprived of three-fourths of the fruit of their labour, but that their children in the cradle are doomed to the same fate: when one thus observes, and thus reflects, it is impossible not to entertain the conviction, *that this thing cannot go on*, and that a day of awful retribution is at hand!

11. On Saturday night, the 15th instant, I proceeded, with Mr. JOHN FIELDEN, to his house at TODMORDEN, which is fifteen miles distant from OLDHAM, and is just on the borders of the West Riding of Yorkshire. But, I must here stop to relate certain transactions which took place at MANCHESTER and OLDHAM, and which arose out of the spite, envy, and other base feelings of the two POTTERS, SHUTTLEWORTH, and BAXTER, at MANCHESTER. On Monday, the 10th September, after I had finished addressing the people on ST. PETER'S field, at noon, on a cart on

the skirts of the meeting arose a stout broadfaced, brazen-faced fellow, who, in an accent which one of our friends called a rich Irish brogue, said, that he was prepared to show my incompetence to be a member of Parliament, and that he would do it if I would meet him in a room; and he stated the ground of his proceeding to be, that I had attacked MR. POULETT THOMSON. He said, that he had been some time editor of the *Lincoln and Newark Times* newspaper; that he was now a student at law (the fellow appears to be forty years of age, at least); and that he was acquainted with one, at least, of my sons, belonging, as he did, to the same Inn of Court, namely, the INNER TEMPLE. This proved him to be an impostor at once, neither of my sons ever having belonged to any but LINCOLN'S INN. The people called upon him to proceed to his showing upon the spot; a sort of hubbub ensued; he escaped with some difficulty, and was traced from the field into the *town-house of the POTTERS*. On the next day, when I addressed the people in the Exchange dining-room, this fellow was there, perched up at the other end of the room, surrounded by a band of retainers of the POTTERS, SHUTTLEWORTH, BAXTER, and DYER, and the rest of that set. After I had finished my address, and the ridiculous exhibition of RICHARD POTTER, as before described, had taken place, I went away; he was then brought forward by the knot of poor envious creatures whom I have so often named; but there were working men to answer him and put him down; and, I understood, that he now got off with whole bones, solely in consequence of the interference of MR. WHITTLE. On Friday, the 14th, he was, by the underlings of the MANCHESTER PRIGS,

which term I apply to the POTTERS, SHUTTLEWORTH, BAXTER, DYER, and their set; the word *prig*, according to JOHNSON, meaning a creature made up of pertness, arrogance, emptiness, and, above all things, self-conceit. A placard announced that he was to hold forth in the Grammar-school-house. After, however, the band had got into an inn, they found it much safer to remain there than to venture to the school-house; and, therefore, admitting no persons, except by ticket, which had been done also in the Exchange dining-room in MANCHESTER, on Wednesday, the 12th, to work he went in this room at the inn, not daring to put his head out of the window, where there were constantly about five or six thousand men in the street. In spite of their precautions, some men, and particularly Mr. FIRTON, of ROYTON, got into the room, and were ready to debate the matter with him. The room was principally filled with the desperate underlings of the PRIGS, the PRIGS themselves hoping to be able to keep quite out of sight; in which hope, however, as we shall presently see, they were, and will be, completely disappointed. After these underlings of the PRIGS had been cheering him on for more than four hours, stuffing him with wine, cakes, oranges, and grapes, of which he largely swallowed at intervals, then came into the room a working machine-maker of MANCHESTER, who works for FAIRBURN and LILLEY of that town, and who is there a fellow-workman with SHUTTLEWORTH's son, who is an apprentice to this man's employers. This machine-maker, whose name is RANDALL M'DONALD, got upon the table, told the PRIGS' orator that he knew him well, and had known him for many years; that he knew him to have been

born in the parish of TINAN, in the county of MONAGHAN; that he knew him first at BELFAST, when he belonged to COOK's company of strolling players, who used to play upon a stage, in the open air, in the manner of mountebanks, and that he had seen him playing in that manner many times in IRELAND; that he afterwards saw him playing in the same company, and in the same manner, in the open air, at LINCOLN, NEWARK, GRANTHAM, SPALDING, and NOTTINGHAM; that, ten years after this, he knew him when he lodged at the *Black Bull* in ST. GILES'S, LONDON, and got his living in one of the minor theatres in LONDON; that, at this time, MR. LILLEY knew him; and that he referred to MR. LILLEY, he being a friend of MR. SHUTTLEWORTH; that the *Black Bull* was kept by M'DONALD's own brother-in-law, and that, therefore, he knew all the circumstances well; and, finally, that he had seen him, not more than *a month ago*, canvassing at NEWARK, for SERGEANT WILDE! MR. M'DONALD not only made this statement in the room, challenging the PRIGS' orator to answer him, but he made this declaration distinctly to me, in the presence of credible witnesses, I taking down his words in writing.

12 As soon as MR. RANDALL M'DONALD appeared, the orators of the PRIGS decamped, and got securely fastened into a back room of the inn. Towards the close of his harangue, whether from hearing the menaces in the street, or from the effects of wine with which the PRIGS had furnished him, he professed himself to be an ULTRA-RADICAL; to detest both Whigs and Tories, and the former rather more than the latter; to abhor all aristocratical distinctions, and to be the unflinching advocate of annual parliaments,

universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. During the whole of the time that this fellow, who calls himself WILKINS, was in the inn at OLDHAM, there were many thousands of men in the street opposite the inn. In the evening the number became prodigious, and the anger against him increased at a great rate. The question now was, how he was to be *got off the stage*, this stage being of a very different nature from that on which he had so long been accustomed to act. Rumours were set about to make the people believe that he was *gone*; that he had gone out of the back door, and the like. He had to do, however, in this case, with a people difficult to deceive, and still more difficult to tire; how he, and his gang did escape at last, I know not; but, I believe, that he was got out of the house in disguise about midnight, and got into a chaise, the swift going of which oustripped the agility of his pursuers.

13. And, now, there only remains to trace this man clearly back to the POTTERS, SHUTTLEWORTH, BAXTER, and the whole association of PRIGS at MANCHESTER. We trace him back clearly to SERGEANT WILDE's employ at NEWARK. We are not sure that POULETT THOMSON *sent him down*, though the first time he opened his mouth was in the praise of that *tallow-man Privy Councillor*. But, whether the POTTERS and the rest of the PRIGS had a hand in his *bringing down*, here he was in *perfect connexion* with them, they upholding him upon all occasions, backing him on, and being in fact his cronies and bottle companions. To prove this, clearly, we have the following facts.

1. That SHUTTLEWORTH, while I was addressing the multitude in St. PETER's field, where this open-air stage-player

afterwards made his appearance; while I was going on with my speech, SHUTTLEWORTH, who was amongst my hearers, told Mr. JOHNSON, who was standing by him, that there was a person present who intended to put some questions to me when I had done; and that, therefore, this PRIG was apprised beforehand of the player being there and of his intention; 2. That this player-man was in a cart along with several of the well-known underlings of the PRIGS; 3. That after the player of the open-air had got away from the people, he went into the town-house of the POTTERS; 4. That at the *ticket-meeting* in the Exchange dining-room, on the 12th of September, the player was surrounded and supplied with wine, &c. by RICHARD POTTER, by SHUTTLEWORTH, by BAXTER, and by several others of underling importance; 5. That SHUTTLEWORTH dined with the player, at the Legs-of-Man public-house, and there exchanged with him songs and toasts, and retailed his scraps of conversation with this noble lord and that right honourable gentleman; 6. That, on Sunday, the 9th of September, THOMAS POTTER had this *player at his country-house at PENDLETON*, and that, on the same day, he (POTTER) knowing that I was at the country-house of his near neighbour, Mr. CROFT, and seeing two of Mr. CROFT's little boys going to church, invited them to come to his house to have fruit in the afternoon, which they did, and being there, were taken into the parlour, feasted with fruit, and *pumped* with regard to who came to their father's house to see me, what I drank, at what hour I went to bed, at what hour I got up, and as to all other matters relating to me, my companions, and my demeanour. On

which conduct I shall only observe, that, different countries have different customs, that, if this fellow had done this thing in the south of England, the thong of a good *horsewhip*, and if he had done it in VIRGINIA, the best end of a *cow-knife*, would have saluted those brawny shoulders of his, made by nature for a knot or a pack. Whether the player were present at this *pumping*, or not, I cannot say. POTTER says he was not ; but, at OLDHAM, the player said that he was at POTTER's country-house that day, which POTTER does not deny ; but denies that he dined with him. Now all these facts are wholly undeniably ; and I believe it is equally undeniably that BAXTER *paid for the room at the Exchange*, on Wednesday, the 12th of September.

14. Such being a true statement of the facts, look, now, at the baseness of this priggish crew of MANCHESTER, whom I must first describe, and then give the history of their conduct as far as relates to me and to this coming election. The two POTTERS came to MANCHESTER from TADCASTER in Yorkshire, where they had been born and brought up in a very humble way. They are two men of huckstering manners ; but, though extremely illiterate, have been amply supplied by nature with those gifts which enable men to make money by traffic. They are traffickers in cotton goods, which they buy and sell ; and, having recently become paper-money makers also, their benevolence has been amply supplied with the means of accommodating *distressed manufacturers* ; and they thus carry on the double trade of manufacturing of paper-money and of purchasing and selling of cottons. SHUTTLEWORTH is a buyer and seller of raw cotton. BAXTER was

what is called a MANCHESTER-merchant, carrying on the trade of buying and selling of goods. DYER is the patentee of a carding-machine, is an American by birth, not naturalized in England, and is to all intents and purposes a foreigner. These men have, for many years, been the leaders of the *Reform-party* in MANCHESTER. Conceited beyond description, puffed up with the applause of the multitude, figuring away at all populous meetings, the POTTERS currying popularity by their personal inquiries into the state of the suffering poor, and, possibly, sincere in these their exertions ; but, the predominant, the overwhelming passion of the whole group, has been that of *inordinate self-conceit* ; in other words, ungovernable vanity. Instead of ascribing the plaudits which they have so long been receiving ; instead of ascribing these to the CAUSE that they were the humble instruments in advocating, the silly creatures have ascribed those plaudits to their own superior and wonderful talent and merit ! Well was it said by DAVID WILLIAMS, that the devil's choice means of destroying the souls of otherwise good men, was sending vanity into their hearts. Never was there a truer remark, and never one more amply justified than in the instance which we now have before us. This is a group of men by no means to be called BAD : they are moral men ; the POTTERS particularly, have given undeniable proof, upon many occasions, not only of their humanity, but of their really active benevolence ; and though this has been accompanied with unremitting exertions to accumulate wealth, it is not, on that account, less worthy of praise ; praise which I have always bestowed upon it ; praise which I repeat now,

and which nothing that the spite, that the groundless malice, that their execrable vanity may urge them to do against me, shall ever make me recall. I do not know, that BAXTER, SHUTTLEWORTH, and DYER, are not equally benevolent. So that I have nothing to say against them, except that which arises out of their present conduct, and which conduct will, I trust, be found fully to justify.

15. In the year 1830, when I was in MANCHESTER, RICHARD POTTER and SHUTTLEWORTH came to dine with me, at my friend Mr. JOHNSON's at SMEDLEY; they expressed for me the strongest friendship and the greatest respect; they applauded my great exertions for the public good; they listened to my opinions with the greatest apparent attention and approbation; they expressed their pleasure that my health and perseverance had enabled me to triumph over the calumnies and persecutions of a quarter of a century; and they both *congratulated me on the approach of the day when I should be in Parliament.* RICHARD POTTER begged it as a great favour that I would dine at his house, which I at first declined; and Mr. JOHNSON will be my witness, that it was only to oblige him that I consented to go, observing, that I wished to avoid associating myself closely with any persons remarkably rich. At RICHARD POTTER's house I met his brother THOMAS; and something passed between him and me which I shall by-and-by have to state. But there was another gentleman to whom I was introduced upon this occasion by RICHARD POTTER, namely, Mr. WHITTLE; and if I were to catch RICHARD POTTER with a razor in his hand ready to cut my throat while I was asleep, I, remembering this great

favour, would let him escape, even without reproach, the injury being meditated only against myself.

16. Well, then, what have I done to offend the POTTERS and SHUTTLEWORTH since that time? Have I abandoned any of the principles which they then so much applauded? Have I slackened in any of those exertions which they then extolled as so praiseworthy and so wonderful? In what have I shown myself less fit for that seat in Parliament which they then expressed so much anxiety to see me fill? What, then, can have been the ground of this their present viperous hostility to me? Wanting the courage to plant themselves before me face to face, they have, from the foregoing facts, manifestly hired this stroller to come to calumniate me in the ears of the people of MANCHESTER. They manifestly urge him to utter against me things which they know to be false; to cast on me imputations which they know, and have a hundred times declared, to be groundless; to revive and recirculate all the lies of the *Times* newspaper, which they know to have been a thousand times refuted; and oh, immeasurable baseness, they stand by this refuse of mankind, clap him upon the back, and feed him with wine and with grapes, while he is uttering against me the infamous lie promulgated by the *dastardly* BURDETT! Gracious God! they, who received me with open arms in 1830; they who knew that BURDETT's lie originated in 1818; they who knew that that dastard had, in 1824 and again in 1826, *offered to subscribe money to put me into Parliament*; they who in 1830 expressed their abhorrence of the malignant and cowardly conduct of BURDETT; these men now stand at the back

of a hired and fed calumniator, and feed him and *cheer* him while he is uttering this calumny, the most base and malignant ever hatched by mortal man !

17. Such, oh damnable vanity, are thy effects upon the human breast ! Until I was named as a candidate for MANCHESTER, all was praise of these men with regard to me. From that moment, urged on by their accursed vanity, they began to plot even my destruction, if that should be necessary for their purpose. Upon the thing being mentioned to TOM POTTER, he declared his resolution to Mr. WHITTLE to *sell his coat from his back* rather than that I should be member for MANCHESTER ; and, I believe he said, that he did not know but what he might be a candidate himself ! Poor soul ! A power-loom, or a spinning-jenny, would have been just as efficient as he. But, there was a cause (and I must now relate it) for a change in these men towards me. Since the year 1830, they have become *paper-money makers* ! When I dined at RICHARD POTTER's, TOM POTTER took me aside and asked my opinion, relative to a *Joint-Stock-Banking Company* at Manchester, which he and others had an intention of setting up. I very frankly told him that my opinion was that no really honest man would have anything to do with such a matter ; that the "*accommodation*" to persons in business, which he professed to look upon as its good, was in fact a very great evil ; that it supplied the parties with false means of trading, and gave the parties borrowing from them the means of plundering them ; that it was a combination of rich men to prey upon those distresses which their false issues first served to create ; that, in fact, they

would lend nothing, and, by the means of pretended loans of money, would *get men's goods away at half price* ; that it was a calling at war with every principle of morality and religion ; that at best it was usury, and that in fact it was usury and robbery combined ; that it must tend to make the rich more rich, the poor more poor, and to add to the dangers of the country and the miseries of the people ; that, in the end, the monstrous system must blow up, and, that justice would have taken its departure from the earth, if the parties who had grown rich by such villainy were not compelled to disgorge.

18. What hand this so explicitly expressed opinion of mine may have had in bringing SERGEANT WILDE's player to MANCHESTER, I must leave the people of MANCHESTER to judge. Certain I am, that the POTTERS will not deny anything that I have here said ; and being unable to deny it, let them, if they can, find an excuse for their present conduct. Such men are *cunning* ; but cunning is not quite enough in cases like the present. The PRIGS (all of whom are, I believe, *joint-stock-company* fellows), thought to set the player at work and to keep themselves out of sight ! They thought to lie snugly hidden under their old cloaks of benevolence and reform, while the player was carrying on the work against me. The player, brazen as he is, I dare say, could not get on a step without somebody at his back. The underlings of the PRIGS were not sufficient to keep the thing in countenance ; and, they have, therefore, been compelled to come out in their proper persons, openly to associate with this stroller ; to identify themselves with him and with all his characteristics and all his proceedings ; to take to themselves

a share of that dirt which the good sense and the justice of the people are flinging upon him ; and, I venture to predict, that, even before the election shall commence, they, covered all over with the dirt that they have stirred up, will, in the moments of their retirement, sit wondering how it is, that they, lately so much applauded by the people, are become objects of their universal execration. Little do they dream of what is to be their final fate. They are now in open hostility with the great body of their townsmen ; their base attempts to thwart whose choice, will now become visible to all eyes. They have no refuge but *in associating themselves with the oppressors of the people* ; and, the "last end" of these vain and greedy upstarts will be worse than the first. The rest of their lives they are doomed to pass in the practice of the lowest hypocrisy ; in vain attempts to make the people believe that they are their friends ; in tricks as contemptible as those of the profession of the player that they have brought to their aid ; and, finally, while they are augmenting their bags, existing in constant and just fear of ending their days in beggary and misery. For my own part I now set the mark of my reprobation upon these men, and hold them entitled to the full force of my hostility. I did not obtrude myself upon Manchester ; I was *invited* to be a candidate ; I came to MANCHESTER, where I fully and frankly stated the terms upon which I would accept the invitation ; I said, and I did, nothing to provoke their anger, nor to offend them ; their hostility to me is unprovoked ; their mode of pursuing it the most base and malignant ; the most viperous and the most dastardly that ever was heard of amongst men ; their own

villanous propensities will place them completely within my reach ; and then as MACDUFF says of MACBETH, "If they escape, may God forgive them, too."

W.M. COBBETT.

Bolton, 18. September, 1832.

19. From TODMORDEN I came to BOLTON yesterday at noon, and made a speech to the people assembled before the inn, at which I was, regretting very much, that I had not to meet the FULL-PAY man, who is the editor of a newspaper in London while he is STATIONED at CHATHAM barracks. Mr. Eagle was expected here, I understood after my arrival ; but he is not now expected until next week. I regard his election here as certain, if he come and fully explain to the people his views and principles. But my chief business yesterday was to accompany Mr. WHITTLE to WIGAN, ten miles farther to the west, for which borough one THICKNESSE, a paper-money man, and that miserable, simpering and drivelling and stammering DICK POTTER, are the candidates, and to the people of which Mr. WHITTLE is determined to give an opportunity of making this reform something more than a *sham*. We were met at a mile and a half distant from the town by a band of music and other the usual appendages of such an occasion ; having got into the town, in a broad place nearly opposite the Town-hall, and having been provided with a stage, such as DICK POTTER's new friend and companion used to act upon, Mr. WHITTLE, who is, and deservedly, a great favourite here as well as everywhere else, introduced me to the good people of WIGAN, whom I reminded that, when I saw them last winter, I cautioned them against choosing

hackering, stammering creatures, with an everlasting simper on their idiot-like faces, and with the drivel running out of the corners of their mouths ; and then, amidst their applause, I drew a contrast (not half to the life) between those drivellers and the gentlemen who stood by my side. Mr. WHITTLE then addressed them, expressing his determination not to suffer WIGAN to act the part of a villainous rotten borough ; stating to them the grounds upon which he proceeded ; but neither of us did what I shall do here ; namely, to insist that any man who has promised his vote to POTTER, is now *freed from that promise*, unless he can distinctly contradict the facts which I have alleged against him, and which allegation I will take care to convey to the people of WIGAN. They promise their votes to him, believing him to be that which he had always professed ; a friend to their freedom and an enemy to corruption. I have proved him to be the contrary : I have proved him to be a low, malignant, selfish creature ; when planked down by the side of Mr. WHITTLE, he will prove himself to be worthless in point of talent ; and, therefore, it is not the same man to whom they promised their votes. His *addresses to the people of WIGAN were written by Mr WHITTLE* ; Mr. WHITTLE *wrote the speech for him that he made to the people of WIGAN* : but Mr. WHITTLE did this, because POTTER had promised to support my election for MANCHESTER ! I now, therefore, strip this jackdaw of the plumes with which he has been decked out. Let him now go to WIGAN along with the mountebank player : let him no longer play the part of the *impostor* : let him stand before the people of WIGAN in his true colours and shape ; and then, if they have a mind to cover themselves with

everlasting disgrace, let them send to Parliament this pitiful and drivelling thing.

From WIGAN I came back to BOLTON, in order to get ten hours' sleep, which I have had. I shall go to TODMORDEN this afternoon ; thence I shall go off right away to NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, where I expect to be on the 20th.

THE MONEY AFFAIR.

DELIGHTED as I am with their confusion, I have no time now to laugh at it. At my ready acquiescence in the *seventh OLDHAM* pledge, I mean the last part of it, we had prodigious laughing ! I declared that we were enemies to "all monopolies," especially that of "*banking* ;" and that so few things were so near to my heart, as to see the "*monopoly of the Bank of England*" broken up. I concluded by exclaiming, with Mr. DYER of MANCHESTER, "free trade in banking by all means." Only let us have that, and it will be hard, indeed, if we have not paper enough to light our pipes with. TOM POTTER and DYER say, "that nothing can save the country, but an improved system of banking !" In short the fools are going to knock the thing to pieces themselves : it is going to pieces ; but these asses must needs drive it along.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING received a requisition from a number of the electors of your borough, inviting me to stand in nomination as your representative, I beg to express my warmest gratitude for the honour conferred upon me by this invitation.

As our family has long been known as radical reformers, I esteem this public request a strong proof of the progress of those principles which we have so long adhered to, and as a fair promise of the ultimate triumph of our views, in a free, fair, and full representation of the people. Being thus invited, it would be acting inconsistently with my past character and professions as a reformer, and ungratefully to my friends, did I, on frivolous grounds, refuse to comply with their wishes. I have therefore decided on soliciting your votes, and should I be returned, I will endeavour to promote the interests, and urge the wishes of my constituents, with zeal and fidelity, according to the ability which God hath given me.

And though my political sentiments are well known to most of you, yet as a thorough understanding between the representative and his constituents is of the greatest importance, I beg leave to state, briefly and explicitly, what are the principles which I will stand PLEDGED to support in Parliament.

- 1st. A total repeal of the corn-law, as a cruel and oppressive tax on the labourer, and as an obstacle to foreign trade.
- 2nd. A repeal of the taxes on agriculture, viz.: *the tithes, the taxes on malt, hops, candles, soap, &c.*
- 3rd. A repeal of most of the taxes which oppress the middle and labouring classes of society.
- 4th. And to meet this reduction in taxation, an equitable adjustment of the national debt—

- 5th. A total abolition of all sinecures and unmerited pensions—
- 6th. A reduction of the army and navy, to the strength which is absolutely necessary to support our colonies and foreign relations—
- 7th. And such a reform in the Church of England, as will allow all its members the just privilege of *choosing and supporting* their own ministers.
- 8th. Such a reform in the law as will cause every man to have impartial justice done him in his own town *free of expense*.
- 9th. A total abolition of all monopolies.
- 10th. An effectual reform of the local abuses of the town.
- 11th. A repeal of the law of primogeniture.
- 12th. A total abolition of the slave trade.
- 13th. And to preserve the purity of representation, annual parliaments, universal or household suffrage, and vote by ballot.

These, gentlemen, are the principles which, if returned as your representative, I will advocate. The limits of this address will not admit of any further comment upon them. But to show that these are not "wild or unprincipled innovations," they will be explained and defended on the hustings, in open discussion with any individual who may feel disposed to object to them.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES TAYLOR.

TITHE-BATTLE.

It is good to put these things upon record, though the events so nearly resemble each other; and, therefore, I beg my reader's attention to the whole of the following article; and, when he has done, I beg him to put to himself the following question: "Do you think that this system can last for another year?"

IRELAND.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

THE ATTACK ON THE MILITARY AND POLICE AT CASTLE TOWNROCHE.

In a supplementary bulletin to our publication of Thursday, we communicated the painful intelligence of one of those affrays between the country people and the military, headed by the magistrates, which are among the deplorable consequences that follow from anti-tithe combinations, from seditious public meetings, incendiary harangues, and the insurrectionary diatribes in which those transactions are related by the revolutionary press. The scene of the calamity alluded to was Castletownroche, a place little notorious for habits of observance of the laws or respect for persons. It is but few weeks since an armed multitude assembled at this place while the magistrates were holding their petty sessions, to demand that one of their body should be delivered up to them for immediate destruction; while six persons, armed with scythes, presented themselves in the van of the crowd, as the executioners of the intended victim.

There have been various statements of the unfortunate assault upon the magistrates, and the small force which was placed under their command in the instance before us. We shall endeavour to lay the substance of those before our readers, with such adventure to the cause out of which this transaction arose, as may be necessary to a clear conception of it. The Reverend Mr. Gavin was obliged, in compliance with the law, to proceed to the valuation of a small district, out of which tithes had been paid time out of mind. We understand that the name of the place is Wallstown, in the neighbourhood of Castletownroche. As no doubt could be entertained of the intention to prevent by force the valuation from taking place, General Barry, General Annesley, Admiral Evans, Garrett Nagle, Brazier Creigh, and George B. Low, Esquires, as magistrates, appeared with a small party of police, and soldiers of the 92nd

Highland and 14th regiments, to protect the valuators, and to preserve peace, supposing that so many magistrates, with the influence ordinarily belonging to men of their station and weight in the country, would render any appeal to force altogether unnecessary. In this humane supposition they were mistaken; resistance to the law, to the magistrates' authority, and to the force ready to sustain both, was determined on, and it was persevered in, in contempt of reiterated remonstrances. As soon as the magistrates appeared, a farmer of the name of Doyle, one of those who do not live to repent of their temerity, according to some accounts, assured them, in coarse and strong terms, that he would oppose any attempt on his farm with open force, and upon the magistrates proceeding to cover with their authority the proceeding of the valuators, the signal was given by Doyle, and, with a surprising celerity, crowds showed themselves upon the adjacent high grounds, and proceeded to approach the position which was occupied by the magistrates and the military. When they had reached to within a short distance of this spot, they were warned against any attempt to close upon the troops: but to this admonition they appeared to pay no other regard than to cast stones, which they did with some effect. The riot act was then read by General Barry; and during the reading of it, as well as during the time allowed by law for the dispersion of the crowd, the throwing of stones did not cease; until at length the crowd, though continuing the assault as described, made a movement in advance, evidently with the intention of opposing the small body opposed to them. At this critical moment the alternative was plain, and accordingly the order was given to repel the assailants—twenty men fired, and nineteen shots took effect. Four fell dead, among whom was Doyle already mentioned; 15 were wounded, of which number one died in a short time. After this the crowd, which consisted of many thousands, gave way, and such severe wounds and bruises

had been inflicted upon the soldiers, that they were well-disposed to take some summary, and it must be allowed under the circumstances, excusable satisfaction; but the magistrates interposed their authority, and the men, who had behaved with such unrivalled coolness and courage, were ready at once to comply with a demand of mercy. So close did the assailants approach the troops, that one of them seized the musket of a Highlander who was prostrated by a blow from a stone, and carried it off, though he received a bayonet wound, into the mass of the crowd, were he was lost sight of. Another fellow, who had his reaping hook round the neck of the Rev. Mr. Gavin, was intercepted in the execution of his intended murder only by a blow from the butt end of a soldier's musket. Such are the particulars which have reached us; and take it for 'all in all, they afford a melancholy illustration of the sort of *passive resistance* which the Government of the country have to deal with.

So far we have followed one of the most circumstantial of the statements transmitted by our correspondents — another mentions that the number of the military employed on this occasion amounted to forty-five; that thirty shots only were fired in the whole—and that the Highlanders charged with the bayonet, which threw the crowd into a complete flight. The following day the farmers and others of a still superior class of the inhabitants of the place, came forward to express their warm commendations of the surprising patience evinced by the magistrates and the soldiers; and to testify fully of the state of their danger, had they not appealed to force in the last necessity. Mr. George B. Low was struck with a stone in the back, which, had it hit him on the head, would have killed him on the spot, in all human probability, and others received severe contusions. The country people were exasperated to excess at not finding any of those come forward whom they were led to consider as chieftains and leaders, ready to head them. Many of them are said to

have been very bitter and personal on some of the *Orators*.

Yesterday the few troops that were at Castletownroche and the neighbourhood received considerable reinforcements. As soon as intelligence had reached Fermoy of what had taken place, the commanding officer of the 92d sent a detachment forward without loss of time.

WALLSTOWN AFFAIR—CORONER'S INQUEST.

(From a Correspondent of the Cork Reporter of Saturday.)

MALLOW, FRIDAY NIGHT.—Two days have elapsed since those tragic events, of which I gave you a hurried outline yesterday morning, occurred in the parish of Wallstown, near Doneraille, and the impressions which they had then created in my mind, by hearsay, have been a hundred-fold fortified by the sad realities since presented to my view.

An express policeman having reached here yesterday morning from Major Miller, of the police, requesting the immediate attendance of R. Jones, Esq. our county coroner, that gentleman, accompanied by his brother, instantly proceeded to Skanakilly, a place contiguous to the scene of slaughter, where they were invited by the people to view the mangled remains of James Roche, one of the victims to the accursed tithe system. There were but six persons present, and they were, with one exception, women. This man was shot by one of the police. The ball entered his chest, and escaped through the back. The wretched people who surrounded the corpse seemed to be worked up into dark sullenness; not a word escaped them; but it required little penetration to discover that their minds were actuated by deep and determined feelings of an avengeful nature. But it were a fruitless task to describe the scenes which everywhere presented themselves. The next house visited was that in which lay the body of Daniel Regan, a fine youth about 17. He was stretched upon a table, and there was but one person, a young woman, present! Desolation and misery seemed to pervade

the place ; all was quiet—not a man appeared ; there was a fearful silence abroad ; the unreaped crops, although more than ripe—the splendid scenery around ; why, if ever the despoilers of the wretched peasantry could be imbued with a sentiment of commiseration, it was at this moment. At this moment a large military and police force appeared on the top of the next hill. With them were Admiral Evans, G. Bond Low, Esq., Garrett Nagle, Esq., — Smith, Esq., Castle Wildenham ; with Major Miller, Inspector-General of Police, from Fermoy.

Notwithstanding the melancholy occurrences of which this devoted spot had been the theatre, the process of valuing the parish, in order to afford the rector a precise account of his share of the produce of the industry of the oppressed cultivators of the ground, was in active progress. The son of the rev. Gentleman acted as the appraiser on the occasion—but how describe the feelings of the incensed peasantry ? Four of their friends lay dead ! ! ! ! they *seemed* to look on with indifference ; but they manifested a settled-down, determined resolve to do that which they this day expressed openly—namely, “to lose the “last drop of their blood before they “would submit to be any longer contributors to the support of a church from “which they derived no benefit, and in “the interests of which they could feel “no sympathy.”

These circumstances gave little promise to the coroner that he would complete the preliminary arrangements that day for the investigation of so important a transaction. The “authorities” were ready, but there was an absence of a single person of or upon the part of the people. If their own feelings were consulted, they would have left the inquiry with the military and the magistrates ; but their friends represented to them the absurdity of their resolution. Several of their friends had been deprived of life—numbers wounded, and eighteen or twenty made prisoners ; surely to look on apathetically during such an inquest would not be more ridiculous than reprehensible. “Oh, but,” ar-

gued the people, “where’s the use of our “coming forward ? The magistrates “have the power, and the soldiers and “police the ball-cartridge. We are “oppressed by rack-rents, and rendered “furious by insolent overbearing tithe “proctors—’tis all equal to us how the “matter ends.” Thus they reasoned ; however, although, as reported, warrants were issued for the apprehension of some 60 or 80 of them, by the interference of the Roman Catholic clergy and the assurance of the Coroner, that he would render invalid all arrests pending the inquest, they consented to take part in the proceeding, and the following day was appointed for holding the inquisition.

FRIDAY.—The excitement throughout the entire district during this day has been very alarming indeed. Motives of a very obvious nature dictate to me the propriety of suppressing the uncloaked and loudly-suppressed expression of the people. Desperation—vengeance—and recklessness seemed to mark their black, dark countenances. They mustered thinly at the inquest ; but the funerals of the victims were attended by vast crowds. Here, too, there was a settled-down sullenness in the people—not a *keen** was heard as the cavalcade passed the open field where the inquest was being held—but there was a look of dark scorn ; nor did the magistrates omit to notice the circumstance.

After a good deal of conversation and challenging, the following highly respectable Jury were sworn ;—Watkins Roberts, Esq. of Shanballymore ; E. Connellan, Esq. of Ballynamona ; Quayle Wellstead, Esq. of Ballywalter ; H. Cole Bowen, Esq. of Bowen’s Court ; G. Smith, Esq. of Castletownroche ; J. Mellew, Esq. of Johnsgrove ; G. Stawell, Esq. of Crobeg ; G. Crofts, Esq. of Kilbrack ; Arundel Hill, Esq. Doneraile ; J. Roberts Norcott, Esq. Hermitage ; W. Hume Franks, Esq. Carig : and W. Mellew, Esq. Johnsgrove.

The first witness examined was Lieut. Alexander William Grierson of the 14th

* This is the well-known Irish cry.

Infantry. He stated that on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th instant, he was sent with a detachment of his regiment to assist the magistrates and the civil power in the valuation of the tithes of the parish of Wallstown. He was accompanied from the Glebe House by Admiral Evans, George Bond Low, and Garrett Nagle, Esqrs., magistrates of this county. On approaching the hill to the rear of the Rector's house, where a crowd of people were collected, he heard Admiral Evans order them to disperse in the King's name. At that moment there were about 150 persons present. On descending the hill, he saw a party of policemen in the act of charging the crowd, who were about thirty yards distant from their bayonets. The witness then received directions from the magistrates to follow the people, who repaired to the top of the adjoining hill. On the arrival of witness's party, Admiral Evans took off his hat, and addressing the multitude, said, "I am going to read the Riot Act." He (the Admiral) then took a paper out of his pocket, and read the contents of it to the people, "ordering them to disperse in the name of the King," which mandate was peremptorily refused to be complied with. The Admiral then assured them, that if they did not instantly disperse, the military would be brought to bear upon them, or words to that effect. At this moment there was a general cry among the people of "No tithes, no tithes!"—and they refused to stir an inch. At this time there were no stones thrown, or breach of the peace committed. The Admiral then ordered the party (31) to load; they did so, and, in compliance with the order of the magistrate, he desired them in a loud voice to charge with ball cartridge, with a view of intimidating the people. The witness here cautioned his men, if he should be driven to the extremity by the magistrates, to fire by sections.

Mr. George Bond Low: From whom, sir, did you receive such instructions?

Witness: As well as I can recollect, sir, from you.

Witness resumed: He heard Admiral Evans say to the people, "I'll go on my

knees to entreat of you to go home, and allow the persons to proceed in valuating the parish." Many voices replied, "Yes, let us go away." On witness proceeding to the lower road, where the valuators were about estimating a field, he saw them checked by the people. Then it was he saw the police assume a charging position. The mob at this time had increased to about 200. Witness then entered the field with his men. The opposition given was so great that the valuators left the field; the mob was rapidly increasing, lining the sides of the road inside the ditches, hallooing—being generally armed with pitchforks, bludgeons, reaping-hooks, and stones in their hands. The magistrates and police then approached them—the former remonstrating with the people on their improper conduct. At this moment the magistrates present were, George Bond Low, Garrett Nagle, Geo. W. B. Creagh, Gen. Annesley, Gen. Barry, and Admiral Evans. The violent and insulting language of the mob at this moment was such that the authorities halted. Here a boy from amongst the people neared the military, when a policeman told him to keep off; on which three or four of the most determined of the peasantry presented themselves with pitchforks, in a charging position, and said, "Strike him, strike him (the boy), if you dare—if you do, by — we'll run you through." The people pressed on the three men—the magistrates expostulated, but ineffectually—the mob increased in daring, and Admiral Evans ordered the soldiers to present their guns to the "ready." Again they were warned to disperse in the name of the King. At this time 16 men of the 92d joined witness's party. General Annesley called witness and Lieutenant Ormsby of the 92d, aside, and told them to prepare to resist the mob, and ordered the latter officer to go to the bottom of the road, and charge the people in the rear. Soon after witness saw the party of the 92d charging the people up the hill with fixed bayonets. The police were making prisoners; stones were now thrown in the direction of the police and magistrates.

Then the police fired. The magistrates in the rear of witness's party called out "Fire, fire, fire!" Witness never gave the word fire; but in consequence of the general call of the Magistrates, the party fired. As he believes, the 92d did not fire; his party did not fire in the air. When witness came to examine the muskets of his party, he found that nine or ten out of the 31 didn't fire at all! and there was but one discharge from the party. The lives of the magistrates, he thinks, were considerably endangered. Several of the people said to his party, "We'll not harm you, but we will these—Peelers." The greatest number present was about 800.

The Rev. John Gavan, rector of the parish of Wallstown, sworn and examined: he deposed that he was obliged to call on the Government for protection to assist him in valuing the tithes of said parish, having previously failed in doing so himself, in consequence of his men having been prevented from making the valuation; that he left his own house on the morning of the 5th instant, in company with his valuators, his son, and a party of police and military, and three magistrates—namely, Admiral Evans, Mr. Low, and Mr. Nagle; that on going into the field of one Jas. Blake, he saw a great number of people assembled, about fifty, one of whom took off his hat and shouted to the others to "hurry on, hurry on;" that the police thereupon formed themselves into square, and after that proceeded into the public road and advanced. The crowds increased in hundreds, and commenced shouting in a tumultuous manner, "No tithes—No church rates—No church—No minister." The magistrates addressed the people in the most forcible language that could be used on the absurdity of their proceedings, and on going contrary to law. The people, after that, became more furious. Several of them were armed with pitchforks, reaping-hooks, oak-poles, and the women with stones in their aprons, and the men with them also in their hands; the people did not hold the hooks in a menacing manner; about two hours were spent

with the magistrates in remonstrating with the people, but when such remonstrances had no effect, the Riot Act was read by General Barry, a magistrate of the county. He read it in a loud and audible voice, and accompanied it with observations—that if they did not disperse in a quarter of an hour, the military should be obliged to do their duty. This had no effect but to increase their violence. He saw several persons arrested and handcuffed before the firing, and also several rescued, and heard a general order for firing by the magistrates; before that order was given, he saw stones thrown in the direction of the magistrates and military, and in a few minutes after he heard a general order to fire, and saw one man dead afterwards; cannot say how often the Riot Act was that day read; heard General Annesley and Admiral Evans frequently desire the people to disperse in the name of the King, and they did not do so; about three hours elapsed from the time he left his own glebe until the firing commenced. The people continued following witness and his party from the time they left Blake's field, and their conduct was most furious and violent. Saw a printed paper in Gen. Barry's hand, which he (Gen. Barry) declared to be the Riot Act; heard the Riot Act read three times that day; there was an interval of one hour between the first and second reading of the Riot Act and between the second and third reading an interval of about 50 minutes, and during each of said intervals the magistrates requested and entreated the people to retire, or that the consequence would be grievous.

Coroner: Could the military disperse the people without the effusion of human blood?—**Witness:** I don't think they could.

Coroner: If you had ceased the valuation, would not the people have dispersed?—**Witness:** I think they would, and that the military and police were drawn off.

Coroner: Was it possible for the police and military parties to have made prisoners without the sacrifice of human life?—**Witness:** I don't think

it was. Heard the people say, they would sooner spill the last drop of their blood than allow the parish to be viewed. He considered his own life to be in imminent danger, as also the lives of the magistrates; and that the magistrates acted in the most humane and kind manner to the people. Did not see any of the magistrates struck or knocked down.

This witness was cross-examined on the part of the people, and also by the Rev. Mr. Tooney, P. P.

Witness: Swears positively he did not at any time collar any of the people, or offer any violence whatever before or after the firing.

Henry Gavan, son to the Rev. John Gavan, accompanied his father about ten o'clock in the morning of the 5th instant, with the valuators and a party of the police. Witness went into a field of Mr. Stawell's to value tithes; there was a mob, consisting at first of about fifteen or twenty, which was afterwards increased, some with reaping-hooks, and others with stones; saw one of them throw a stone at the police, and desired them to be off—that the tithe were down, and that they should not value them, in consequence of which the viewers were obliged to return, fearing bodily injury. While in the act of returning, two magistrates, Mr. Low and Mr. Nagle, got into the field and remonstrated with the people; they were joined by Admiral Evans; witness then went to Mr. Grierson and his detachment of the 14th Foot, and brought them up by order of the magistrates, and on his return found the magistrates remonstrating with the people in the most kind and humane manner on the illegality of their proceedings. The people declared they would not permit the tithes to be valued; one of the magistrates, whom witness cannot particularise, asked the officer if his party were loaded, and witness then heard the officer give directions to the men, and used the word "ball," which he (witness) understood to be ball-cartridge, and the men loaded accordingly. Previous to this time, Ad-

miral Evans took off his hat, and said he was going to read the riot act; heard him at three separate intervals, of five or six minutes between each, calling on the people in the King's name to disperse, and each and all of the magistrates called on the women to disperse and go away, as they would be hurt. The magistrates said they only came there for the protection of the people who were valuing the tithes, and not to value themselves. Heard Adm. Evans say, addressing the people—"I am glad you have given way and will allow the valuation to go on—boys, go home." The people thereupon said—"We will allow you to value Mr. Stawell's, but none other." After valuing Mr. Stawell's without any further interruption, they proceeded to James Blake's fields. Witness had valued about three fields, and was in the last field, when about 20 or 50 persons, at different points, surrounded Blake's ground. The military at this time were coming on. He heard one man in particular, armed with a reaping-hook, say—"Now, boys, is your time!" The people closed on the police. The magistrates came into the field, after witness privately completed the valuation. He was returning; and on leaving the field, the people cried out "No proctors! no tithes!" and used very opprobrious epithets to his father. On proceeding further, the people's demonstration of resistance became more violent, some of them being armed with reaping-hooks, pikes, pitchforks, and stones, and long heavy wattles. The valuators were going into a field belonging to a man named Ryan, when the people came before them, and said they would not allow the valuation to go on; and sooner than permit it they would spill the last drop of their blood. They then cried out, "Hurrah for O'Connell; if we had him here we would chair him." The magistrates again entreated of the people to desist, and Mr. Creagh Brazier, one of the magistrates, entreated of them for God's sake to retire; for if the military should act, they would be the sufferers. A detachment of the 92d regiment shortly after came up, and witness was

directed by Mr. Low to go on with the valuation ; when in the act of doing so, one of the people made an attempt to strike witness with a stick ; the magistrate then called on the police to seize the man, but witness himself did so, when he was immediately rescued by a number of men armed with pitchforks and reaping-hooks, and another body of people made an attack at the same time upon the police, who then put themselves into a charging position, when witness saw Mr. Low ride up, and cried out, "Police, police!" whereupon witness saw a stone thrown, which struck Mr. Low on the right shoulder. Deponent heard General Barry read the Riot Act ; one of the police had a man in custody then ; at the same time one of the 92d soldiers brought another prisoner, saying he was near stabbing his officer with a pitchfork. He (deponent) saw several stones thrown at the magistrates and police, and the firing commenced immediately after. Witness saw one man dead on the road ; he considered his own life and the lives of the magistrates and police in imminent peril.

This witness was cross-examined by the Rev. Mr. Toomey, but nothing differing from the direct examination was elicited.

It was now six o'clock, and the Coroner declared the inquiry adjourned to the following day.

The Inspector of Police suggested that the adjournment should be until Monday, in order to afford full time for the arrangement of further evidence.

The Coroner dissented. Independently of the duty which his office imposed on him of promptitude in an inquiry of such magnitude as that before the court, there was abroad a feeling of deep excitement—a feeling that was participated in throughout the entire county and city of Cork, and the sooner that was allayed by the result being made known the better. The investigation must, therefore, proceed on the next day.

The court was accordingly adjourned to the following day, the proceedings of

which day I shall take care to furnish you with with all possible dispatch.

Perhaps it would not be out of place if I mentioned one little circumstance—little, did I say?—No, no, a fearfully moving one. Roche, who was a young man of excellent character, and much respected by his neighbours, was to have been married on the evening of the fatal Wednesday. Nothing could exceed the painful scene which his half-covered-in grave exhibited this day. An intelligent decent-looking young woman was stretched down at full length on the earth which barely covered the coffin, calling out, as I stopped to hear her, "James, James, won't you come to your own poor girl, who left her father and mother for you? Oh! James, if I staid with you I would have been shot, and then we would be both dead ; but you are taken, and I am left!" "Twas, indeed, an agonizing spectacle.

ARREST OF CAPT. JAMES LUDLOW STAWELL, CANDIDATE FOR KINSALE.—This popular gentleman was arrested at Innoshannon yesterday, for having attended at some anti-tithe meetings. The arrest was made by the Chief of Police ; and so far as courtesy could be coupled with such a proceeding, Captain Stawell had nothing to complain of. He will give bail at the Court of Sessions at Bandon, on Monday, and has already sent off to secure the services of Mr. O'Connell in his defence, at the approaching Assizes.—*Cork Reporter of Saturday.*

ARREST OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., CANDIDATE FOR THE COUNTY.—Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Candidate for the County, was also arrested this day, for having attended seven meetings of a like character, in this county. The necessary bail, we believe, was at once entered into. Mr. O'Connor, who had only arrived in town a few minutes before he was arrested, represents his canvass of the county to be so successful as not to leave him in doubt of being returned.—*Ibid.*

TITHES.—It is said that troops are gathering into the Queen's County, preparatory to a vigorous enforcement of

the Tithe Act; and that the Castle of Maryborough, with the adjoining premises, have been given up as a depot for the corn and stock, which the agents of the Government attached to the commissariat service are authorised to buy in. As it is now known that Government are resolved in good faith to abolish tithes as an exclusive possession of the church, and apply the fund to purposes which cannot fail to be acceptable to the public, it is not easy to comprehend the drift of these proceedings.—*Dublin Plain Dealer.*

PARISH OF WALLSTOWN.—The flock of the Rev. Mr. Gavan, in the parish of Wallstown, which has just got such a bloody notoriety, consists of *one* Protestant, exclusive of the Reverend Pastor's family—and there is no church in it!

The Right Honourable Spring Rice arrived in town on Saturday, from Mount Trenchard. Mr. Rice visited the Cork Institution on his arrival in that city from Bristol, when the managers presented an address of thanks for procuring the old Custom House for that Institution, of which Mr. Rice is elected an honorary member.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

This book is now published, and is for sale at *Bolt-court*, and at the book-shops in general. So large and expensive a book, including forty-three maps, never was sold for less than twice the price before. Here all the new divisions of counties, and everything else relating to the new parliamentary distribution, is to be found in the smallest compass, and in an arrangement the most commodious. I here again insert THE TITLE and the explanatory preface. The reader will be astonished at the mass of matter; and when he sees the book, he will think that we are got into cheap times indeed, when such a book can be sold for twelve shillings. But it was my desire to bring it within the compass of book-clubs of the working people.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES;

CONTAINING

The names, in Alphabetical Order, of all the Counties, with their several Subdivisions, into Hundreds, Lathes, Rapes, Wapentakes, Wards, or Divisions; and an Account of the Distribution of the Counties into Circuits, Dioceses, and Parliamentary Divisions.

ALSO,

The names (under that of each County respectively), in Alphabetical Order, of all the Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and Tithings, with the Distance of each from London, or from the nearest Market Town, and with the Population, and other interesting particulars relating to each; besides which there are

MAPS;

First, one of the whole country, showing the local situation of the Counties relatively to each other; and, then, each County is also preceded by a Map, showing, in the same manner, the local situation of the Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns.

FOUR TABLES

Are added; first, a Statistical Table of all the Counties, and then three Tables, showing the new Divisions and Distributions enacted by the Reform-Law of 4th June, 1832.

EXPLANATORY PREFACE.

THAT space and time, which, in prefaces, are usually employed in setting forth the objects and the utility of the work, I shall here employ in describing the contents of this work, and in explaining certain parts of it, which, I think, may stand in need of explanation; in doing which, I shall proceed in the order in which the matters lie before me.

I. The book begins with a GENERAL ACCOUNT of England and Wales; FIRST, stating the geographical situation, the boundaries, the extent, and the population of the whole country; SECOND, showing how the country is divided into COUNTIES, and into their subdivisions, this part being accompanied with a map, showing how the counties are locally situated relatively to each other; THIRD, showing how the counties are distributed into CIRCUITS, and pointing out the assize-towns in the several circuits; FOURTH, showing how the counties, or parts of counties, are distributed into

DIOCESES; and, FIFTH, showing how the counties are now divided for PARLIAMENTARY PURPOSES.

II. After this comes an INDEX TO THE DICTIONARY, containing the names, in alphabetical order, of the *cities, boroughs, market-towns, villages, hamlets, and tithings*, in all the counties, and having, against the name of each, the name of the *county*, under which the particulars relating to each place will be found.

III. THE DICTIONARY. Here the *English counties*, in alphabetical order, come first; and then the *Welsh counties*, in the same order. Then, under each county, come the names of all the cities, boroughs, market-towns, villages, hamlets and tithings in that county. Immediately preceding the name of each county there is a map, describing the boundaries of the county, and pointing out the local situation of its cities, boroughs, and market-towns. Under the name of each county there is an account of its soil, extent, products, population, rental, poor-rates, and of all other the interesting particulars belonging to it; under the name of each city and other principal place, there is a history of it as far as regards matters of general interest or of great curiosity; and, wherever there was formerly a *monastic establishment*, the nature and value of it are mentioned under the name of the place, whether that place be a city or hamlet. The *distance from London* is stated, in the case of cities, boroughs, and market-towns. And, in the case of the villages, hamlets, and tithings, their distances, and also their bearings, from the *nearest city, borough, or market-town*, are stated; and in all cases the population is stated. In places where there are *markets* or *fairs*, the days for holding them are stated, and mention is made of the commodities dealt in at the fairs. With regard to localities, it is not the great and well-known places, but the small and obscure places, of which we want a knowledge. How many scores of places have I received letters from, and there being no post-mark, or it being illegible, and it not being named in the date of the letter, have been unable to send an

answer with any chance of its reaching its destination! Of how many places do we daily read in the newspapers, and in pamphlets and books, of which places we never before heard, of the local situation of which we know nothing; and yet, with regard to which, we, for some reason or other, wish to possess a knowledge! It was from the great and almost constant inconvenience which I experienced as to this matter, that induced me to undertake this most laborious work. For instance, if we were to read or hear something of a transaction at *Tilford*, how are we to know where *TILFORD* is, and what sort of a place it is? We might, from some circumstance, learn that it was in the county of *SURREY*; but one should not know whether it were a town or village, or what it was, nor in what part of the county it lay. My book, in the *Index*, tells us that it is in *SURREY*; in the *Dictionary*, it tells us, that it is a *TITHING*, that it is in the parish of *FARNHAM*, and that *Farnham* is a *MARKET-TOWN*, distant therefrom in a NW. direction, that is, at 39 miles distance from *London*; and the *county-map* shows us, that this market-town lies at the *WESTERN EXTREMITY OF THE COUNTY*. In many cases it was unnecessary to state the distances of *hamlets* and *tithings* from any other place; but in all such cases *the parish* (being city, borough, town, or village) is made known; which makes our knowledge on the subject quite minute enough. For instance, in the county of *SURREY*, *Bagshot* is a hamlet, the distance of which from *CHERTSEY*, the nearest town, is not stated; but the book tells us, that it is in the village and parish of *WINDLESHAM*, and that that village is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *CHERTSEY*; so that here is nothing wanting. There now remain to be explained some things; which, if left unexplained, might lead to error. FIRST, under the name, in the *Dictionary*, of each county, is given the *number of parishes* it contains. This frequently leaves out *townships*, a great many of which have separate parochial jurisdiction; but it was impossible, in all cases, to come to a correct know-

ledge of the facts relating to this matter; and, therefore, *the parishes*, so called, have, in the statistical table as well as in the Dictionary, generally been taken as they stood in the official returns to Parliament. **SECOND**, as the *Dictionary part* was compiled before the *Reform-law* was passed, the *number of members of Parliament* returned by the several counties, cities, and boroughs, stands in this part of the book, according to the rotten-borough system; but this matter is amply set to rights in the tables, which are at the close of the book, and which it is now my business to describe.

IX. Next after the Dictionary comes a **STATISTICAL TABLE** (which is called No. I.); which states, against the name of each county in England, and against that of the whole of Wales, the following pieces of information; namely, its square miles, its acres of land; its number of parishes; number of market-towns; number of members of Parliament according to the *new-law*; number of former monastic establishments; number of public charities; number of parishes which have no churches; number of parishes the population of each of which is under a hundred persons; number of parishes which have no parsonage-houses; number of parishes in which the parsonage-houses are unfit to live in; annual amount of the county poor-rates according to return of 1818, that being the last presented; number of paupers at that time; the annual rental of the county at the same time, no return having since been made; total population of the county according to return of 1821; number of houses in the county in 1821, no return on that subject having been made since; the proportion between the poor-rates and the rental of the county; the proportion between the number of paupers and the number of houses in the county; the county poor-rates in 1776, by way of comparison; the number of persons to each square mile in the county; the number of acres of land to each person in the county; the number of acres of land to each house in the county; the whole of the male population in 1821, no distinction, in this respect, hav-

ing been made in the last return; number of agricultural families, hand-craft families, and other families, all according to the return of 1821, no information of this sort being given in the last return; number of agricultural males in the county; number of able labourers; number of acres of land in the county to each of its able labourers! In a table like this, containing such a mass of figures, it was next to impossible to avoid, either in author or printer, something in the way of *error*, and *one*, and I believe only one, has been committed here; and that is, in the statement of the number of acres of land to each person and to each house in the county of Middlesex. As I firmly believe, that a fiftieth part as much really useful information was never before given in so small a compass; so am I quite sure, that a hundredth part as much was never before published at a similar price. This Table, the whole of which the reader sees at *two openings* of the book, has cost me, first and last, months of labour.

V. In **TABLE No. II.** we come to the new and important **PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**. This Table again ranges the counties in their alphabetical order, and shows, at one view, the distribution of the country for the purposes connected with the election of members to serve in Parliament (according to the act of 1832); naming the counties, describing the divisions (where there are divisions) in the counties, stating the places for holding the election courts, stating the polling places in each county or division of a county, naming the cities and boroughs in the county returning members to Parliament, and stating the number of members for each county, each division of the county, and each city and borough; and, finally, the whole number of members returned by each county.

VI. But as the *cities* and *boroughs* are, in the Table No. II. not accompanied by a statement of their population, **TABLE No. III.** gives them with their population in their new boundaries; and also the counties of England with their present population, separate from

that of the cities and boroughs; and then the total population of each county, and the total number of members that each county is to return. WALES, for want of any return relative to it respecting these matters is given (as to its population) in this Table without the distinctions just mentioned.

VII. In order that no part of this most interesting and most memorable change, made by the Reform-law, may be left without information relative to it, and that information may be always at hand, Table No. IV. gives the names of all the rotten boroughs wholly cashiered, and also of those half-cashiered, by the Act of 4. June, 1832, together with the counties in which they are, *and the number of voters which they formerly had*, this being matter which never ought to be effaced from the minds of Englishmen.

Such is the book that I now present to my readers; and if it prove tiresome to them, I beseech them to think of what it must have been to its author! It has done one thing for me, at any rate: it has at last taught me, at the end of three-score years of labour, that there is *something that can fatigue*; and it is a truly curious fact that I am putting this on paper in the **VERY ROOM** in which Dr. JOHNSON wrote his plaintive preface to the prodigious production of his patient toil.

FRENCH BOOKS
FOR SALE, OR RATHER TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

By an accident I became possessed of the following French books. I have had them five or six years. They were sent to me in mistake, and I was finally obliged to keep them, in the stead of a parcel of my French Grammars (printed at Paris), in the year 1825. They were the subject of disputed claim for two or three years; "the *honourable* Board of Customs" made them and the Grammars a subject for a display of their literal and judicial powers! In other words, this crew of Jacks-in-office, who allow a case

of the Grammars to be *imported into London*, would not allow a case of the *very same Grammars* to be imported *into Liverpool!* When I moved my shop from Fleet-street into this court, the case of books was *removed*: they had a change of domicile, at any rate. Luckily for those who will have the good fortune to get these books, the case containing them was *large*, and I wanted the *room!* So that, at last, out they have come for sale, or, rather, for making presents; for I have looked for the greater part of the books in the **CATALOGUE OF DULAU AND CO.** of Soho-square; I have seen the *prices* of the same books in that **CATALOGUE**; and I have here put against each book **JUST HALF the price specified in the catalogue.** There is but *one copy* of each work; and therefore "*first come first served.*" The books are all in excellent order, having never been exposed to dust or to handling. My descriptions of them are perfectly correct. I wish to get these books out of my way, but I will never sell any one of them to anybody for *less* than is here stated.

"**ANNALES DU MUSEE D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE**; par les Professeurs de cet Etablissement. Ouvrage, orné de Gravures." This work consists of 20 quarto volumes, handsomely printed with innumerable Engravings, and handsomely bound, gilt, and lettered. It contains papers, written principally by thirteen professors of natural history, belonging to the famous museum of the *Garden of Plants* at Paris; and all these papers are on subjects connected with natural history. The professors were Messieurs Hauy, Faujas-Saint-Fond, Laugier, Vanquelin, Desfontaines, A. L. Jussieu, A. Thouin, Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Lacépède, Lamarck, Portal, Cuvier, and Vanspaendonck. The work began in 1802, and comes up to 1813. Price 20*l.*

"**MEMOIRES DU MUSEE D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE**; par les Professeurs de cet Etablissement. Ouvrage orné de Gravures." This work consists of 10 4to. vols., in all things precisely like the preceding (of which, indeed, it is but the continuation), except that instead of calling it the "*Annales*," the professors, on the return of the Bourbon family to France, appear to have sought, by a complimentary dedication to the king, to gain his favour; and, to flatter him, they newly christened an old-established work. This, however, does not take anything from its

intrinsic merits; it is amusing to the lovers of natural history, and instructive to those who are practical in their researches, or who are gardeners or farmers. This work is in 10 vols., and comes down to 1823. It is in form, paper, print, and binding, precisely like the preceding; and the professors are the same, with the exception of two, Messrs. Cordier and Brongniart, who have succeeded to Messrs. Hauy and Faujas-Saint-Fond. Price 10*l.*

"**HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES OVI-PARES ET DES SERPENS.** Par M. le Comte de Lacépède, Garde du Cabinet du Roi, &c. &c. &c." This work is in two vols., 4to., the first containing 650 pages and forty-two plates, and the second 527 pages and twenty-four plates. The plates in this work are engravings of the different animals described in the text; and it is a work, as the title indicates, giving some account of every oviparous (egg-born) animal, and of every serpent. The paper is not very handsome, but it is thick and strong, like the generality of French paper; the print is excellent; the plates are not badly executed, but there appears to have been so many copies printed off that these have become very much used, and the impressions are somewhat dim.—Printed at Paris, 1779. It is sewed. Price 3*l.*

"**TRAITE ELEMENTAIRE DE CONSTRUCTION APPLIQUEE A L'ARCHITECTURE CIVILE**; contenant les principes qui doivent diriger, 1°. le choix et la préparation des matériaux; 2°. la configuration et les proportions des parties qui constituent les édifices en general; 3°. l'exécution des plans déjà fixés: suivi de nombreux exemples de distribution puisés dans les plus célèbres monumens antiques et modernes, &c. Par M. J. A. Borgnis, ingénieur." 1 vol., 4to., containing 646 pages of print. Published at Paris in 1823.—The paper and print are good. The work appears to be a complete elementary one on architecture, and it has 30 illustrative plates handsomely executed, and in a form to correspond with the book. Price 1*l. 4s.*

"**HISTOIRE NATURELLE**, Générale et Particulière des Reptiles; ouvrage faisant suite à l'Histoire Naturelle générale et particulière, composée par Leclerc de Buffon, et rédigée par C. S. Sonnini, membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes. Par F. M. Dandin, membre des Sociétés d'histoire Naturelle et Philomatique de Paris." 8 vols., 8vo. Published at Paris in the tenth year of the French Republic. A complete history of reptiles, with numerous plates giving front views, side views, and even inside views of each reptile described in the text. The paper is coarse, the print good. There are 97 plates altogether, not highly-finished engravings, but all that is required for the purposes intended. This work is sewed. Price 4*l.*

"**L'EUROPE PAR RAPPORT A LA GRECE, et la Reformation de la Turquie.**" Par M. de Pradt, ancien archevêque de Malines." 8vo. 1 vol. Published at Paris, 1826. A work of 271 pages, written in favour of the Greek revolution. Price 1*s. 9d.*

"**MEMOIRES SUR LA GRECE ET L'ALBANIE**, pendant le Gouvernement d'Ali-Pacha. Par Ibrahim-Manzoun-Efendi, Commandant du Génie, au service de ce Vizir." 1 vol. 8vo. with a lithographic print of Ali. Published at Paris, 1827. Fine paper and print, and containing 415 pages. Price 10*s.*

"**DES DENTS DES MAMMIFERES CONSIDERÉES COMME CHARACTÈRES ZOOLOGIQUES.** Par M. F. Cuvier." Published at Strasbourg, 1825. 1 vol. 8vo. Containing 258 pages of print, and 116 handsome illustrative plates. Price 1*l. 2s. 6d.*

"**ESSAI POLITIQUE SUR L'ILE DE CUBA**; par Alexandra de Humboldt. Avec une Carte et un supplément qui renferme des considérations sur la population, la richesse territoriale et le commerce de L'Archipel des Antillas et de Colombia." In 2 vols. 8vo. This is a complete account of this Spanish island. The paper and print are good, and this copy is sewed. Published at Paris, 1826. Price 11*s.*

"**MEMOIRES DE MICHEL OGINSKI**; sur la Pologne et les Polonais, depuis 1788 jusqu'à la fin de 1815." In 2 vols. 8vo. Printed and published at Paris, 1826. Paper and print good. Price 9*s. 3d.*

"**DE LA NUTRITION**, considérée anatomiquement et physiologiquement, dans la série des animaux, d'après les idées de M. Ducrotay de Blainville, membre de l'Institution. Par Charles Dhéré, docteur en Médecine." 1 vol. 8vo. of 165 pages. Paris, 1826. Pretty good paper, and good print. Price 2*s. 3d.*

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This is a collection in 32mo. published at Paris in 1826. The paper and print are very handsome indeed.

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TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1832.

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 HASLAM, J., New Basford, Notts, lace-manuf.
 LEIGH, E., Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire,
 and Dukenfield, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.
 ROWLEY, W., Great Queen-st., Lincoln's-
 inn-fields, saddlers' ironmonger.
 STONEHILL, J., Witney, Oxfordsh., slater.
 STANLEY, J. B., King-street, Tower-hill,
 ship-chandler.
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LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 17.—
 The supply of wheat being very large this morning from the home counties, and but little disposition evinced by the millers to purchase more than their immediate wants required, occasioned a heaviness in the trade, and what sales were made of the first runs were at a decline of full 2s. per quarter from the quotations of this day se'unight; but a pretty large quantity remained on hand at the close of the market, which could not be got off at the above reduction. In free foreign wheat there was scarcely anything doing, as there was no demand except for the finest samples of Dantzig, which supported last week's prices, but all other descriptions may be noted 2s. per quarter cheaper.

We had a large show of new barley for the season, the quality of which was very various, that which was got in before the rains, and fit for malting, obtained from 34s. to 38s.; but the discoloured, sprouted, and mow-burnt sorts, were sold for grinding at from 28s. to 32s., without being able to effect a clearance at those prices.

White peas are full 2s. per quarter dearer, in consequence of a demand for shipping, as well as for the supply of a Government contract.

The large arrival of oats from Ireland has produced an increased depression in the trade, as sales to a very limited extent could only be made at an abatement of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter.

In beans and other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat	60s. to 64s.
Rye	32s. to 34s.
Barley	28s. to 30s.
— fine	36s. to 38s.
Peas, White	38s. to 40s.
— Boilers	38s. to —s.
— Grey	37s. to 40s.
Beans, Small	38s. to 40s.
— Tick	32s. to 34s.
Oats, Potato	21s. to 22s.
— Feed	21s. to 22s.
Flour, per sack	50s. to 55s.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, Middles, new, 42s. to 46s. per cwt.
— Sides, new... 50s. to 54s.
Pork, India, new.... 132s. 0d. to —s.
Pork, Mess, new ... 77s. 0d. to —s. per barl.
Butter, Belfast —s. to —s. per cwt.
— Carlow 80s. to —s.
— Cork 76s. to 80s.
— Limerick .. 76s. to 78s.
— Waterford.. 74s. to 76s.
— Dublin 76s. to 78s.
Cheese, Cheshire.... 52s. to 78s.
— Gloucester, Double.. 52s. to 60s.
— Gloucester, Single... 40s. to 48s.
— Edam 40s. to 48s.
— Gouda 40s. to 46s.
Hams, Irish..... 55s. to 80s.

SMITHFIELD.—Sept. 17.

This day's supply of beasts was great; of sheep, lambs, calves, and porkers, moderately good. The trade with prime small mutton, lamb, veal and pork, was somewhat brisk; with the larger, as also the middling and inferior kinds, and each kind of beef, very dull, at little, if any, variation from Friday's prices.

A full third of the beasts were Irish oxen, steers and heifers, principally the two former; fattened chiefly in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire; about a sixth short-horns ditto, chiefly from the sea-side marshes, situated to the northward and eastward of Boston; and the remaining three-sixths, about equal numbers of Welsh runts, Devons and Herefords, and Town's-end cows, with a few Scots, Staffords, &c.

Full two-thirds of the sheep and lambs were about equal numbers of pure South Downs and Leicester half-breds; a sixth about equal numbers of Kents and Kentish half-breds; and the remainder about equal numbers of old Leicesters and Lincolns, with a few horned Dorsets, Welsh, Aberdeeners, &c.

In the early part of the day, the white backs of the Irish beasts gave the bullock part of the supply the appearance of being covered by patches of white frost.

Beasts, 3,315; sheep and lambs, 20,570; calves, 168; pigs, 220.

MARK-LANE.—Friday, Sept. 21.

The arrivals this week are fair. The market dull, but without any alteration in prices.

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In the announcement of the Division of the Library of Useful Knowledge called the Farmer's Series, the Society promised a work on the History and Treatment of those Animals which aid the power of Man; and another on the General Principles of Agriculture. Of these, a very comprehensive volume on THE HORSE has been some time completed, the unprecedented demand for which has sufficiently evinced the public opinion in its favour. To acquire from living sources all the information necessary to complete their design with regard to other parts of this Series, has occupied more time than was at first contemplated; but this being effected, the publication of the above Treatises will immediately commence.

In a volume similar to that of the HORSE, it is intended to present an account of the OX. Its early history; the rise of the prevailing breeds in the different districts; their distinguishing character, improvement, or deterioration, with the different systems of management in the various counties, will occupy the early part of the volume, and form a new and interesting feature in the work. This will be illustrated by figures of the principal breeds, drawn by Harvey, from living specimens in the possession of the most eminent agriculturists: after which will follow a consideration of the structures of cattle as connected with their usefulness for the various purposes for which they are bred, their diseases, general treatment, and management. In fact, the plan to be pursued will be precisely that which was adopted with regard to the HORSE, and the writer will be the same.

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of the animals employed and raised thereon, to the separate works already mentioned; and it is intended to present a comprehensive, yet condensed view, of the actual agriculture of the United Kingdom, in a compendious form, divested of all merely speculative reasoning, and calculated altogether for the use of practical farmers.

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